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The Young Representative From Chicago.

There is a member of Congress named CHARLES S. WHARTON, who represents one of the Chicago districts, and who, we believe, is familiarly known as "Kid" WHARTON. This aspiring young man introduced on Thursday in the House the following resolution:

"Whereas the public sense of decency and moral ity has been grossly outraged by the publication in detail of the most revolting features of the event of the trial of HARRY K. THAW now in progress in the city of New York, and which reveals a depth of moral depravity, degradation and degeneracy on the part of STANFORD WHITE unequalled in all the annals of our criminal history; and

"Whereas the further publication in detail of the loathsome and licentious acts of the said STAN-FORD WHITE in a long and uninterrupted career of debauchery of girlish virtue and chastity must of necessity have a demoralizing influence on the youth of the land; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that as a protection to the honor and good name of the womanhood of America the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to exclude from the mails of the United States any and all publications containing the revolting details of this case and others of a similar

The proposition to take from the Postmaster-General the authority to exclude indecent matter from the mails and to vest it in the President is foolish and unnecessary, for the Federal statute now gives to the Postmaster-General full and adequate power. But without discussing this transfer of power to the President, in whom it would seem probable that all authority, executive, judicial and legislative, may ultimately be concentrated, attention should be called to the fact that this young man has taken advantage of the immunity given to him as a Federal legislator to condemn and denounce, without adequate evidence, a person who is dead, and who therefore has now no power to defend himself from any libel, however gross.

What evidence has Mr. WHARTON of "the loathsome and licentious acts of the said STANFORD WHITE in a long and uninterrupted career of debauchery of girlish virtue and chastity"?

Is it not cowardly, under the guise of protecting the honor and good name of the womanhood of America, to indulge in libelling the dead in language Mr. WHARTON might not dare use of any living man?

A Pointer for Senator Bailey.

It must be a heart of adamant that does not turn to marshmallow at the recital of BAILEY'S wrongs and sufferings. We refer to the Hon. JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY, United States Senator from Texas. Painful and injurious accusations have been brought against tion having failed, is by a blockade or him by coarse, indelicate persons. He has resented these; denounced their authors; hurled back with scorn-done everyt...ing, in fact, that might have been expected of a proud, high spirited, Thereupon the United States becomes supersensitive and chivalrous statesertheless and notwithstanding, the villains still pursue him, and his emotions are rapidly becoming too poignant and too numerous for mention in a self-respecting newspaper.

This is not all. The Texas Legisla-

ture has actually gone to the length of European Power concerned can collect investigating BAILEY. A committee has been created for that purpose and viclous persons are constantly airing scandals at its sessions. To be sure, the body republic. is manifestly friendly to the accused one. The whole country has been reassured by the rulings thus far made. Indeed, as we have already had occasion to sug-Legislature which had just proclaimed its implicit confidence in Mr. BAILEY by conferring upon him the most honorable distinction within its gift would never consent to a tribunal capable under any circumstances of discrediting its own action. Yet the committee has been in session for some time, and various allegations of a highly disparaging nature have been laid before it. They have come to nothing, naturally. Mr. BAILEY, as becomes a hot blooded Southern aristocrat, has hissed "Liar!" "Horse thief!" and so on at the envious Cascas who accuse him, and the committee has seen to it that the accusations were relegated to the profound, impenetrable

Despite all this the sessions follow day by day and as regularly distil an atmosphere of unrest, not to say suspicion. BAILEY has been there, of course, from the beginning. He has conducted his own case, though before a friendly tribuhal. He has grown weary and impaint, if not harried, so to speak, until the fine edge of his once serene composure shows signs of crumpling. And, to crown his martyrdom, now comes the announcement that the committee proposes to transfer its adumbrations to St. Louis, the lair of the assistant octopus. Hence the Hon. Joseph Weldon Bailey's Homeric protest: "Why should I be carted all over the country in the character of an exhibition?" And all the echoes throb, and all the mountainsides respond, and all the chapparals of Pecos and Gonzales whisper "Why?"

penumbra of forbidden things.

For ourselves, we reply to this passionate interrogation "Why indeed?"

If permitted, we shall venture to sug-

an alternative which possesses at least the merit of success. Several years ago a subordinate official of the Interstate Commerce Commission—not a commissioner, only the secretary, one EDWARD A. Moseley, a quiet, modest gentleman from Massachusetts-learned that some question had arisen as to the accuracy of his accounts and the propriety of his official conduct. That very day Mr. Moselley bearded the Commissioners in their solemn halls, handed over to them his keys, asked for the most searching investigation, and then absented himself until his superiors should ask his presence for such purposes as might occur to them. All the papers, documents, &c., of the commission were left to their undisturbed inspection. And when he returned, in response to their summons, it was to receive assurances of his abso-

faced semi-apology for having doubted him at all. Perish the thought that BAILEY is less innocent than MOSELEY was! And, that being the case, why does he not leave the investigating committee to its own devices and return to his Senatorial duties in Washington? There is no reason why he should be "carted" to St. Louis. There is every reason why he should resume his place in the national Senate The Constitution is always in danger when he turns his honorable back. The panting millions are bereaved when he deserts them. The more we think of it the more hopelessly we wallow in our

lute vindication and a somewhat shame-

The New Arrangement With the Dominican Republic.

ignorance.

It is to be hoped that the modified agreement with the Dominican republic whereby the foreign debts of that country may be paid without the relegation of its custom houses to the control of European creditor Powers will be ratified by the Senate during the present and concluding session of the Fiftyninth Congress. An examination of its provisions shows that it subjects our Federal Government to no responsibility except that of collecting and apportioning the Dominican customs revenue and of upholding peace and order during a period long enough to reimburse the banking company which undertakes to liquidate the whole of the Dominican debt to European creditors which has been ascertained to be founded

The grounds on which some such agreement should be sanctioned were set forth in the President's message which was transmitted with the original protocol to the Senate on February 15, 1905. The principle was there propounded that those who profit by the Monroe Doctrine must accept certain responsibilities along with the rights which it confers; and that the same statement applies to those who uphoid the doctrine. It was pronounced incompatible with international equity for the United States to refuse to allow creditor Powers to take the only means at their disposal of satisfying the claims of their creditors, while at the same time our country refuses itself to take any step in their behalf. The course pursued in 1902 by Germany, Great Britain and Italy in the case of Venezuela demonstrated that as things are now an aggrieved nation can, without interfering with the Monroe Doctrine, take what action it sees fit in the adjustment of its disputes with our sister American commonwealths, provided that action does not take the shape of interference with their form of government or of despoilment of their territory under any disguise. Short of these prohibited steps the only remaining method of collecting a money claim in the last resort, negotia-

bombardment, or by the seizure of cus-

tom houses, which latter proceeding is

in effect a possession, though ostensibly

a party in interest, because under the

Monroe Doctrine it cannot see any Eu-

ropean Power seize and permanently

occupy the territory of a Latin Ameri-

can republic; yet such seizure of territory.

disguised or undisguised, may eventu-

ally offer the only way in which the

only a temporary possession, of territory.

any debts, unless there is such interference on the part of the United States as has been requested by the Dominican Attention was directed in the message of February 15, 1905, to the fact that again and again the Dominican Government has invoked, on its own behalf, the gest, it was a foregone conclusion that a | aid of the United States. In 1899 it sought to enter into treaty relations by which it would be placed under the protection of the United States Government. The request was refused. Later (January, 1904) its Minister of Foreign Affairs visited Washington and sought the help of our Federal Government to enable it to escape from its financial and social disorders. Compliance with the request was again withheld, our Government being most reluctant to interfere in any way, and it was not until 1905 that by the protocol submitted to the Senate on February 15 of that year it finally decided to take action, because it was patent that failure to do so might result in a situation fraught with danger to the cause of international peace. We may note in passing that in 1903 a representative of a foreign Government had proposed to the United States a joint fiscal control of the Dominican republic by certain creditor nations under an agreement that the latter should take charge of the custom houses and revenues, and after allotting to the Dominican Government a certain percentage, apply the remainder to a payment rateably of the claims of foreign creditors. Our Government declined to enter into any such

> republic. Under the modified arrangement now submitted, our Government agrees to collect the Dominican customs revenue, and after turning over 45 per cent. to the Dominican republic to reserve the remaining 55 per cent. for the payment of the sinking fund and interest of a loan of \$20,000,000, which the banking firm of

joint control. It recognized that if it

acted at all it ought to act alone, and

only at the request of the Dominican

to the Dominican republic for the purpose of liquidating the debt due by that republic to foreign creditors, which has been ascertained to be about \$17,000,000 on an equitable basis. The bonds are to be purchased at 96; and the experience of the last eighteen months, during which the Dominican customs revenues have been provisionally collected and apportioned by our Federal Government, indicates that this debt will be paid off in less than twenty years.

It will be observed that the new agreenent binds our Government to nothing beyond the collection and apportionment of customs revenue, except the protection of Dominican seaports from attack, and the maintenance of internal order, so that the foreign commerce on which the customs revenue depends may be transacted without molestation.

The Attorney-General Laughs.

The great outpouring of joy over the nomination of Vice-President FAIRBANKS for President at a Baltimore public dinner has caused some uneasiness and searching of hearts among Maryland Federal officeholders. The demonstration was lovely, but was it approved by 'the helmsman of things at Washington's It is better to be safe than to be gay; and after all was it not cruel to the Hon. LESLIE MORTIER SHAW, the leading Republican candidate of Denison, Ia., a guest at this banquet, to make it a Skyscraper feast? Nobody introduced him as "the next President of the United States." No thunder of cheers, no tempest of fluttering napkins broke around him, and yet he made a most edifying speech and kept back his tears. What right had the president of the Baltimore Union League Club and Colonel J. FRANK SUPPLEE to pour buttermilk over a supposed Lincoln celebration?

A Baltimore Sun reporter has been feeling the despondent pulse of official Maryland Republicanism:

"A number of Republicans said they believed the Fairbanks incident not in good taste under the circumstances. Those who know say the party eaders here are in no way responsible for the neident and that had they foreseen that Colonel SUPPLEE or Mr. BLAKENEY proposed to refer to Mr. FAIRBANKS as the 'next President' they would have asked him to refrain."

Thus does the morning dash cold water ipon the fever of yestreen, and thus the prudent placeman seeks to "square himself" with the sovereign power. A representative of this appears, a god out of the machine. It is our original old friend-the complete letter writer:

"Attorney General BONAPARTE was much amused over the occurrence, and in expressing his regret that he was not present at the banquet said:

'I see Mr. FAIRBANKS was vigorously cheered as the next President of the United States and that Mr. Shaw was aroused to great enthusiasm."

"Then the Attorney-General laughed." This levity is most indecorous. Mr SHAW has full right to make himself a free zone of Shavian enthusiasm, but what and whom did Mr. BONAPARTE laugh at, and why? Does he regard this solemn festive celebration of the Buttermilk Boom as a Woolly Horse on the Administration?

Mr. Clancy's Bronze.

On Washington's Birthday, which will occur on Friday next, it is proposed to commit in the open daylight, under Federal authority, a gross violation of the canons of art and of good taste.

It is announced that on that anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country a foolish copy of a memorial tablet alleged to represent Washington in prayer at Valley Forge will be placed on the front of the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall street. A citizen of this town presented to the Fifty-seventh street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, some time ago, an original memorial tablet representing this alleged incident. We have examined a photograph of the original. It represents Washington kneeling in prayer in front of some saplings, with a toy horse standing in the rear and regarding the hero with some interest. The occasion would seem to have been so urgent that WASHINGTON had not time to remove his gloves, which appear to be in excellent condition, as well as does the hero's uniform.

We do not say that WASHINGTON did not pray at Valley Forge. We do not remember any authenticated statement in history of the alleged incident. We are morally certain that he never prayed in the attitude or with the surroundings portrayed by the sculptor in this case. From what we know of Washington's character it is more probable that such invocation as he made was made either in his tent or in his headquarters, and it was probably a silent prayer offered in devout spirit, but not necessarily on bended knee.

There is nothing in the treatment of the subject to commend itself either to art or to good taste. It is essentially a foolish treatment, which may well be harmless enough in itself, but the tablet would continually excite doubt as to its veracity and derision of its subject matter when exposed to Wall Street scrutiny.

There are two good reasons why this wrong should not be perpetrated upon the unoffending New York public. In the first place, the tablet about to be unveiled is only a replica of the bronze original given to the Young Men's Christian Association, and no copy of a sculptured memorial should be allowed to be placed on a public building. In the second place, the tablet in treatment is unworthy, and it should not be allowed to deface the simple propriety of the Sub-Treasury Building. It was originally intended to place on

the tablet the following inscription:

"Presented by the Lafayette Post, Feb. 22, 1907. he behalf of the donor, J. J. CLANCY."

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury EDWARDS accepted the tablet some time ago in behalf of the Government. Later the inscription commemorating the generosity of the donor was discovered and the Treasury Department has now forbidden that advertisement. But this is not enough. The tablet itself should be rejected, and we call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to interpose at once before it be too late. If he is powerless an appeal should be made to the Presigast to the reciected Senator from Texas | Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has agreed to make | dent, who, as historian and soldier, would

at once understand the absurdity of this THE SOCIALISTIC INCOME TAX. proposed defacement of an important Federal building.

Wireless telegraphy is to take a part in the opening of Africa. Its services are invoked just now to complete the line of overland telegraphic communication between

Cape Town and the Mediterranean. Fifteen years ago, while Mahdism was still rampant in the Sudan and before CECIL RHODES had launched his scheme for a railroad from the Cape to Cairo, that financial potentate declared that he intended to stretch a telegraph wire from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean. The work was started at the southern end and all was smooth sailing till the wire crossed the Zambesi and got into the barbarous regions beyond. Then the line could advance no faster than friendships were emented with the black kinglets, who were subsidized with beads and brass wire to assure the safety of the line in their respective domains.

So the line pushed on through forest and ungle till it passed up the east shore of Lake Tanganyika and finally halted at Jjiji. This Arab settlement is famous as he place where Mr. STANLEY one morning lifted his hat to a feeble old man and remarked: "Dr. LIVINGSTONE, I believe."

There the end of the line has remained for about two years, for the reason that it is in German territory. The wild and mountainous region to the north is difficult for elegraph construction and the white rulers as yet have had little to do with their subjects between Tanganyika and Victoria

Meanwhile, the line from the north has en pushed south clear through the Sudan and Uganda to Port Victoria, on the shore of the greatest of African lakes. A gap of only 450 miles remains to complete the transcontinental enterprise.

Preparations are now being made to establish wireless telegraphy across this gap. So the system bids fair to be completed in a way that RHODES never dreamed of when he grasped the great idea of stretching an electric line between the north and south of Africa.

"I remember very well, "said Mr. McAnoo, "the incident of one den on Broadway, where a gang of ruffians was accustomed to assemble, and where the innocent man who beat the drum was stabbed because he had attempted to shield a woman. The perpetrator of this outrageous crime was known, and I tried every means in my power to bring him to justice, but it was in vain. He had a pull, and the influences which he was able to bring to his defence were so strong that he was not even arrested."—Cambridge, Mass., despatch in yesterday's newspapers.

Yet Mr. McApoo undoubtedly believes to this day that he was an efficient and competent Police Commissioner.

During the year 1896 we imported \$4,200,-000 worth of bananas. Last year the nation's banana bill was \$11,675,000. Those who may be curious about such matters can resort to arithmetic to ascertain how many individual bananas that sum represents It will certainly represent a heap. Very nearly one-half of the supply came from Central America. The larger part of the remainder came from Jamaica. About \$1,200,000 worth came from Cuba.

The increase in consumption is attribu table to two influences, namely, an increas ing national taste for the fruit, and increased Italian and Greek immigration. These people seem to have a natural instinct and aptitude for managing banana circulation.

The reports of the Tenement House Department show that in the last three years new apartments have been provided in this town for 172,932 families, or about 864,000 people. The Board of Health estimates the present increase of population at 135,000

Nevertheless, certain speculative builders are trying to persuade the Legislature to change the tenement house law on the want permission to reproduce the old style Brooklyn slums in the suburbs, and have consequently procured the introduction of bill at Albany to withdraw three family houses from the operation of the tenement house law.

An incidental feature of the proposition to change the definition of a tenement house from a building occupied by more than two families to one occupied by more than three families is that it would remove from the jurisdiction of the Tenement House Department 22,000 existing houses, in which dwell about \$30,000 people. If the proposition is adopted this great population will be deprived of the regular sanitary inspection which now insures it clean and wholesome dwellings.

Protection in spots and free trade in spots is the most victous political heresy known to man, and resolves all economic legislation into a squabble for local advantage.—Secretary LESLIE M. SHAW.

What is it under present conditions?

A Thought of Yesterday.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The United States battleship Maine was destroyed in Havans harbor on February 15, 1888, Nine years have passed since 216 officers and men in the service of this country went down with her shattered hull Returning tourists tell us that "during the holidays just past some one from an American ship placed a small pine tree upon one of the rusting turrets of the Maine, which stands out of the water at high

This simple tribute is peculiarly appropri above the name of the Pine Tree State, which is borne on the shattered plates of the wreck, and I s much more in practice and inunitely more in sentiment than either our Navy Department or Senators or Representatives in Washington from Maine have done to honor four score of the martyr dead whose bodies lie among the torn plates o fate of this famous wreck and its dead has been referred to frequently in this and other countries, and to the lasting credit of civilization there is nothing recalled considering opportunity and means to remove or float the wreck that approaches the shown by the Government of the United States toward the wreck of the battleshtp Maine lying in Havana barbor, SNUG HARBOR. NEW YORK, Polyguary 15.

Our Sury System.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am prompted to seek information regarding the authority by which jurors are "kept by themselves" during the continuance of a trial and before the case is finall;

submitted for their deliberation.

It is generally conceded that any restraint of a person's liberty makes him virtually a priso and hence under arrest. Each of the jurors in the Thaw trial was constants attended by a court sequent restraint is patent.

would seem that one who possesses the high qualifications prescribed by law for jurors should not be subjected substantially to the same rest; that is only visited upon a person charged with a Would not a writ of habeas corpus he effectual

to "liberate" the Thaw jurors? At all events, what warrant was there for their "incarceration"

A Tragedy of Resemblance.

From Reynolds's Newspaper.
A curious case of mistaken identity is recalled by the visit of the Prime Minister to Glasgow. When Peel and Lord Aberdeen accompanied the Green and Prince Consort to Scotland, slaty odd years ago Peel had a double who was not his double in any physical particular. It happened that when h Lord Aberdeen. His own conveyance was in at tendance, but occupied on each journey by Edward Drummond, his private secretary. The latter, therefore, was regarded by the ignorant as the Minister himself. The mistake proved When Drummond returned to London tragic. eturned also a fanatic who had an ime in Whitehall, and still believing him to be

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The presence of Ambassador Bryce is straightway needed in Washington to explain and reconcile to his countrymen the conflicting opinions expressed by English experts regarding an American income tax.

Mr. McCrae, an M. P. and a member of the Parliamentary committee on income tax, writes in the January number of the Nineteenth Century that President Roosevelt has urged Congress, and a bill has been presented therein, to enact an income tax, the proceeds of which are to be devoted, as were those of Peel's income tax laid in England in 1842, to reducing existing customs duties. That may, as' Mr. McCrae writes, be "anticipated in well informed quarters" in England, but is not yet anticipated in the United States.

On the contrary, Mr. Wells, in a recent study of the American people set forth in his volume entitled "The Future in America," which is much read and commended by discriminating persons, declares as evidence of the sacredness of individual property in the United States that in 1895 the Supreme Court decided "that a graduated income tax, such as the English Parliament might pass to-morrow, can never be levied upon the United States without a change in the Constitution."

While Mr. McCrae was altogether wrong, Mr. Wells was chiefly right, although for wrong reasons.

Congress can constitutionally lay a graduated income tax to-morrow if its main object and purpose are to get money with which to pay the debts of the Government of the United States, provide for the general defence of that Government and promote its general welfare. The sum required therefor must be declared and then apportioned among the States according to population. Congress has five times, in 1798, 1813, 1815, 1816 and 1861, laid such constitutional income taxes. The last one required \$20,000,000. The share of New York was \$2,602,918. If New York had not paid the sum, the Federal tax gatherers could have entered the State and collected it on the incomes specified by Congress. After 1861 Congress tried the European system, but the Supreme Court, in 1895, adjudged that taxes on the rent of land and on income from personalty were "direct taxes," which must be apportioned as in 1861.

Had Mr. Wells looked into the opinions of the court to which he referred he would have seen the reasons set forth why the American Constitution required all "direct taxes" to be apportioned among the several States as Representatives are apportioned and why all taxes on the income of property are "direct," as that word is used in the

American fundamental law. If he and Mr. McCrae had gone deeper they would have both seen that the Government of the United States is the only Government that restrains the taxing power within fixed and prescribed limits. Congress cannot lay any tax it pleases. It is restrained by the expressed words and also by the general principles which pervade the document. In the judicial opinions delivered on the income tax cases already referred to it was said:

If a case should ever arise where an arbitrary and confiscatory exaction is imposed, bearing the guise of a progressive or any other form of tax, it will be time enough to consider whether the judicia power can afford a remedy by applying inheren and fundamental principles for the protection of the individual, even though there be no express authority in the Constitution to do so.

If Mr. McCrae had carefully studied President Roosevelt's last annual message he would have perceived that the "prime object" of the scheme of taxation there urged "should be to put a constantly increasing burden on the inheritance of those swollen fortunes which it is certainly of no benefit to this country to perpetuate."

The purpose was not to reduce customs duties, but to reduce individual holdings of rtv down to a size deemed himself and Congress.

Probably no English student of our constitutional era will believe that the framers of the Constitution would have given to Congress the power to tax not in order to get revenue as a "prime object" but to "reduce swollen fortunes." Nor will it be believed that if a tax bill were presented to Congress having as a preamble the President's message on taxation, it would be voted. Unless Congressmen were ready to violate their oaths of office such a bill must be rejected because the real object and purpose was not revenue.

A law which the Supreme Court could not denounce for violating, on its face, an expressed prohibition in the Constitution, may yet be one for which Congressmen knowing its real object and purpose, could not vote without violating their oaths of office. The distinction was explained a dozen years and more ago, when he was in the United States Senate, by Justice White, now of the Supreme Court. The occasion was the Anti-Option bill. The year was 1892. He was asked how he would vote on a bill productive of revenue but yet intended for another purpose. He answered by giving his reasons why he would not vote for such a bill if it was a dishonest scheme pretending to raise revenue but yet

intended for another object. It is obvious that no matter by what means Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller swelled their fortunes they have a right to reduce the swellings by gifts to education, but Congress could not tax the swellings solely in order to reduce them, and then appropriate the money not for a public Government purpose but to promote another It would be colossal commupurpose. nism if the President and Congress could take private property by taxes and then expend the money thus obtained for the benefit not of the Government but of individuals. The taxing power, the police power and the eminent domain power are very unlike. TAXES.

NEW YORK, February 15.

Woman Suffrage in the Mountain States, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The following passage occurs in the official statement just sent out by the New York Association Opposed to the

Further Extension of Suffrage to Women "In State after State the suffragists have sought to persuade the Legislatures to submit amend ments to the people, and in every case they have either been defeated in the attempt or later at the In Colorado the suffragists persuaded the Legis-

lature to submit the question of woman suffrage to the people, and it was carried by 8,000 majority In Idaho it was submitted to the people and carried by a majority of two to one. In Wyoming and Utah, after many years experience of woman suffrage as a statute, it was incorporated into the constitutions by the constitutional conventions, ons containing it were submitted to the people and adopted by overwhelmin

If the opponents in New York were perfectly sure that the people would vote woman suffrage lown they probably would not object so strongly to letting the people pass upon it. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Amplified Scheme.

Knicker-I see Admiral Evans wants the Gov ernment to purchase all the anthractie coal fields for the navy. Bocker-Fine: then let it purchase all the hayfields to feed the horse marines.

The red ball flaunts upon the breeze, But baseball soon will be the thing-So even as we skate we cry: The king is dead, long live the king!" NEW MUSEUM ACQUISITIONS.

There are new and excellent acquisition o the various collections at the Metropolitan Museum. The principal accessions of pictures are those contributed by George A. Hearn. His gift of \$125,000, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of pictures by living painters, did not bring an ncome until July last, so the donor "offered to take so much as accumulated in 1906 in payment of five pictures," and incidentally presented a composition by George de Forest Brush, "In the Garden." new works now hang in Gallery 13, devoted to the American school. They are as follows: Frank W. Benson, "Portrait of a Lady"; W. M. Chase, "Seventeenth Century Lady"; William Sergeant Rendall, "The Seer"; Douglas Volk, "The Young Pioneer"; Frederick Ballard Williams, "L'Allegro." Kendall's canvas is one of his familia firmly modelled subjects, one of special nterest because of the rapt gaze of the child, so lovingly caught by the artist Williams's "L'Allegro" evokes Diaz with its golden scheme, its dancing nymphs. Volk resents a sturdy lad. The Benson portrait is a rich green fabric with black lace, s black hat shading the pretty face of the girl. It is decorative rather than a study of character. The Brush is his touching group of mother and two children. Near by hang the beautiful Tryon, a moonlight full of nocturnal feeling; Abbott Thayer's Pan-American Exposition 1900 picture; J. Alden Weir's "Green Bodice," with its dexterous management of mirror and lighting; Bogart's warm canvas, Ranger's spring woods, Winslow Homer's two well contrasted subjects, the boiling sea on a rocky coast

and the moonlight picture, and the canvases

of Dessar and Daingerfield-one a slumber-

ing fog, the other an atmospheric landscape

Altogether a corner in American art.

From the income of the Rogers Fundand in the room of Recent Accessions, on the ground floor-has been purchased a Nativity, by Fiorenzo di Lorenzo (about 1440, died after 1521). Bryan says that little is known of this master, who was born in Perugia. He may have been a pupil of Bonfigli; his style stems from the Florentines, Benozzo Gozzoli in particular. He made a contract to paint a double altar piece in the Church of Santa Maria Nuovo. in Perugia, in 1472. In 1521 he assisted Tiberio d'Assisi in the valuation of a picture by Giannicolo of Perugia. His paintings extant may be found in Berlin, Madrid, Perugia; there is also a Nativity in the Church of San Giorgio at the latter city. The acquisition of our museum is a not very large canvas, with a conventional division, almost triptych-like, the Virgin and Joseph contemplating and adoring the infant Christ. This is a sweet little morsel, a tiny god with an angelic smile An ox and ass are in the cave behind, while above are worshipping angels. To the right is a remarkably well defined shepherd piping to a flock of timid though appreciative sheep. A section of a city on the heights is in this part of the picture; to the left is an angel in the sky and another shepherd with his flock. An Umbrian landscape is clearly articulated in the background. The composition has the naïveté of its times; the face of the Virgin is wholly charming in the mingled expressions of maternal love and reverence.

Among the miscellaneous acquisitions are eighty rubbings of military, ecclesiastical and civilian monumental brasses; medals and plaques-medals of George Washington, plaques of John Paul Jonesmetal ware, British, Dutch, French, German, Japanese; musical instruments, one piano, Amsterdam, early nineteenth century (gift of Mrs. John Crosby Brown); American sculpture, small bronze group "The Fight,"

by E. W. Deming; relief of George Washington, cast in bronze (gift of William P. Havemeyer). Soulpture-French: Statue of a burgher, in Caen stone, fifteenth century. man. Antiquities—Classical German arms and armor; also Japanese, Persian and Scottish; Chinese and Japanese ceramics; stained glass, Japanese lacquers and Italian leather work. The new loans are twenty-two Chinese porcelain vases, lent by J. Pierpont Morgan; one "Gubbio" (Italian, 1523) plate, lent by Mr. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant; an iron plaque (French), "Apollo Driving the Horses of the Sun," eighteenth century lent by C. de R. Howland, and a portrait, "The Duke of Gloucester," by Sir William

Beechey, lent by Kenneth Frazier. Federal Regulation of the Affections. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Examples multiply of the need for Federal action in spheres of duty neglected by the States. Yesterday Vice-Chancellor Garrison of New Jersey, in handing down a decree of divorce

emarked: "The law cannot regulate a man's

affection to the extent of making him love Obviously the Vice-Chancellor has heard of the police power or of the new Fed. eralism. Nothing is impossible to the Revised Statutes. It is merely that the State of New lersey is negligent in the exercise of its powers. If it continue to plead incapacity let us have Federal statute. Perchance an Executive Decree would be as efficacious

A. C. PLEYDELL. NEW YORK, February 14.

A Valued Valentine From a Charming Girl. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The age of chivalry is not dead. It lives, glorie vibrant, personified in the Palladium of Noble Sentiment, THE SUN.

Never did voice ring truer for the cause of chivalry than in your brilliant editorial this morning admonishing the gallant Admiral to pause lest he do injury to the fair fortune of We gratefully thank you for your prompt

defence, and Miss Snow sends this: Miss Phosbe Snow to THE NEW YORK SUN Sends greeting of love and gratitude won. She halls in you her good, true knight, In defending her Road of Anthracite.

GEORGE A. CULLEN, G. P. A. NEW YORK, February 14.

The Searching of the Scriptures. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with appreciation certain remarks in THE SUN of Tuesday, February 12, headed Lincoln's Birthday, 1907" and quoted from

May I suggest as a motto for the Sapphira Club, and especially for Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy Storer, the second verse of the Forty-third

Ecclesiastes

A MEMBER OF THE SAPPHIRA CLUB. NEW YORK, February 14.

Feminine Intuition Knicker-I see there is a new sun spot Mrs. Knicker-I suppose it is on the front breadth as usual.

Napp-oleong's Horse.

I have ban for viscet on Mo'real, By gar, dat gre teest town wat I nevalre see; I have meet ma broder Nap from down Sorel, Yo' bat ma life we have one beeg spree. My broder Napp oleong have one gr-reat hoss.

By gar, he go lak wind every tam he trot, When he heetch heem up she ban one casy boss, Y'l say, what dat hoss nam'? I ban forgot! Dees ban two t'ree week from some tam' ago,

We tak dat hoss for trot on de hice. What dat? Can he go two t'irty? Dat ban ver' slow Her can go two forty, yo' can bat ma life."

P'raps yo' don' know dat hoss? Wal. cet mak n I say, her leeck everyt'ing in Sai Laurant; Her deeg in heem toe, mak res' look lak steen. Out: We win all da money from da habitant.

. A. J. C.

THE LOSS OF THE LARCHMONT. Are All the Sound Steamboats Incompletely

Equipped for Accident? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is something more than a coincidence that the lives of only nineteen survivors of the Larchmont were saved through their ability o find a place in the one boat that came

from the wreck or on pieces of floating woodwork torn from the steamer its The life saving equipment of the Sound oats is never sufficient to provide means of rescuing passengers, even in the winter months when the travel is light. In the immer months when the travel is heavy the equipment of life boats and rafts could ot possibly accommodate one-tenth of the

passengers. How can the meagre equipment of lifeboats found on steamers be deemed suffi cient to avoid loss of life when an accident

In the case of the Larchmont there is only one conclusion to be arrived at, and that is that the lack of life rafts is responsible for the loss of 150 lives. The remedy for a recurrence of such a catastrophe is in our laws requiring a proper equipment of life saving boats and rafts on all passenger teamers sufficient to provide each passenger with a means of escape when an accident ccurs to the vessel. PETER DOUGAN.

A Faulty Rule of the Road

NEW YORK, February 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This ems a good time to call attention again to defect of the rule of the road at sea that has caused the loss of thousands of lives and will cause the loss of thousands more till this defect is corrected. The rule now is that a sailing vessel of any size, on any course, has the right of way, and a steam vessel of any size must respect her right and keep out of her way. This rule is all right ninety-nine times out of a hundred, but the hundredth time it leads to such a disaster as we have just had on the Sound. This rule is as old as Robert Fulton, and when steamers were small it worked well enough, but now steamers are more than 700 feet long and carry all transatlantic passengers and a large portion of those travelling coastwise. Distances at sea are often deceptive, and the most experienced are apt to be mistaken. A case came recently under the notice of the writer where the captain and pilot differed as to the safety of running across a sailing vessel's bow. The pilot said, "You take the wheel, you can't compel me to take your judgment instead of my own." It proved a close shave, of which

the passengers knew nothing. As the law is now, if a sailing vessel headed right for the broadside of an ocean steamship she must keep right on and sink her, though by putting her wheel to one side or the other she might reduce the collision to a money limit or perhaps avoid any collision whatever. This trouble is getting worse and worse as steamers increase in size, making it more and more difficult to dodge around as formerly. I do not advise that steam and sailing vessels be put on the same footing, but in an emergency, when for whatever reason it is impossible for the steamer to get out of the way, I would oblige the sailing vessel on signal from the steamer to put her helm to port or starboard as if she were meeting

another sailing vessel. It will be hard to get this rule changed, for there are no men more tenacious of their rights than those that go down to the sea in ships. But it must be changed, or we shall have worse horrors to record than the recent one on the Sound.

PORTLAND, Me., February 14.

WINE IN CHINESE POETRY. Counsel of Early Writers to a Temperance

People From the Shanghai Mercury No one coming from Western lands would think of accusing the Chinese people of intemperance in the use of intoxicants. Perhaps their present sobriety in this respect is due to their national vice of opium smoking, and so, there is an additional argument in favor letting what is comparatively well alone for of the two we take it as proved that the evils of alcohol outweigh those of opium. But whether that be so or not, it is certain that if the Chinese race as a rule is sober it is not for want of poetry in praise of wine. In fact there seems no lack of evidence for the assertion that in times gone by China has known to her sorrow what overindu gence in potent beverages is capable of producing. As early as the eleventh century before the Christian era we find Wen Wang, a celebrated ruler in what is now the province of Shansi, laying down the law that wine meaning thereby distilled spirits, should be reserved for sacrificial purposes only, on the ground that all national calamities had their

origin in the wine cup.

Later on the poets seem to have forgotten these sage command, and, like Omar Khayyam, were not ashamed to counsel all and sundry to drown their sorrows in the cup.

Time is inexorable, and in vain Against his might the holiest mortal strives: Can we then hope this precious boon to gain, By strange clixirs to prolong our lives? Oh, rather quan good liquor while we may, And dress in slik and satin every day.

So writes an anonymous scribe in the firs

Here is wine, let us sing; For man's life is short "Sorrows are hard to forget, What will make us forget them" Wine, and only wine.

Giles tells us that Wang Po, a celebrated poet, "after having prepared a quantity of ink ready for use would drink himself tipsy and lie down with his face covered up. On waking he would seize his pen and write off verses not a word of which needed to be changed." Li Po, another celebrated poet, perhaps China's greatest, was a wild Rohemian. He says:

Though the moon cannot swallow Her share of the grog. And my shadow must follow Wherever I Jog. Yet their friendship I'll borrow. And gayly carouse, And laugh away sorrow While springtime allows.

And again: What is life after all but a dream And why should such pother be made?

Better far to be tispy I deem.

And doze all day long in the shade. Another poet of a slightly later date has e usual experience of such as follow the the usual experience of su advice of Li Po. He writes:

I seek to drown my consciousness In wine, alas! in vain: Oblivion passes quickly
And my griefs begin again.

On one occasion a poet was desired by lady acquaintance to favor the company with a sonnet. He excused himself on the plea that he had taken too much wine ! write poetry, whereupon she retorts "it was after a gallon of wine that Li Po off a hundred somets and so gained which will live for a thousand generali which will live for a thousand generations.

These extracts might easily be multiplied many times over. We must content ourselves with but one more, so modern that it goes back but a couple of centuries. The most popular of modern poets is Yuan Tie, and he has the further bonor of having written a very-excellent cookery book, from which we cull our final extract:

"I am not much of a wine drinker, but this makes me all the more particular. Wine is like scholarship: it ripens with ase, shall the best from a fresh opened iar. The top of the wine jar, the bottom of the teapot, as the saying has it."

We may now come back to the point from

experience as some encouragement for who hone to see improvement in these sters in the West. Individual Chinese st drunk; but so far as we know, nobody them seems to follow the teaching poets to boast of it.

poets to boast of it Winter's Herring Catch Off Newfoundland.

From the Ottown Citizen. The Canadian commercial agent at St. John's says that the total catch of winter herring in Ne foundland was valued at \$452,144, of wh catch of American vessels represented 5208.5 and of the Canadian and Newfoundland \$183.548, an increase on the part of the latter and a decrease for the Americans as compared with prev

From the Korean Daily News.
The Corean Ladies' Club held a meeting a time ago at which it was suggested that co hould be attempted in the dress of the women, that the matter of education should in abeyance for a time, but that special efforts should be made along the line of life insurance, so as to protect the interests of women in case of the death of the husband,